

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1864.

## OUR WELCOME TO THE 12th.

As the origin of the loyal people of Fairfield county, we welcome you to your homes and friends. When the rebellion that now so unhappily and so terribly affects the country broke out, you with your comrades now fallen, forgetting your own comfort, willing to endure the hardships of war, ready to forego the pleasures of home, leaving your country and forgetting all care its people, with your lives upon your sleeves went bravely forth to meet and strike down the traitorous foe, brothers though they were, who dared in the light of God and face of man conspire against your liberties and nationality. In this you did well, and for this you have had the thanks, the gratitude and prayers of every loyal heart in Fairfield county. But well as you did in enlisting, nobly as you have done your duty, faithfully as you have discharged the high trust submitted to your keeping, bravely as you have met, and gloriously as you have vanquished the foe, you deserve still higher praise and receive still greater thanks for your now high and patriotic resolve never to sheath the sword, never to unbuckle the armor until the blow now aimed at the nation's heart shall be parried, until vanquished and broken, the minions of treason shall lay down their arms and sue for such peace as will be honorable to the nation, as will preserve and perpetuate one and indivisible the Union of the States forever.

Two years and a half of service at the front have brought you to know, better than we, the true character and great magnitude and deep wickedness of the rebellion. You know the unhallowed purpose and shameless depravity of its leaders. You know that their's is a causeless and unjustifiable conspiracy against the best and freest Government that ever rose to animate the hopes of men, prompted by a wicked ambition and stimulated by the devilish purpose to build upon the ruins of republican institutions, a government whose foundation shall be slavery, whose superstructure shall be the ignorance and misery of the masses, wherein the few shall oppress the many and crush out freedom, crush out peace, crush out prosperity and grind the face of honest toil into the very dust of the earth.

You felt, when you obeyed the nation's summons to arms, that you were going forth to do battle for the civil and religious liberties of mankind. You felt that upon the issue of this struggle depended the hopes of all peoples and the destinies of the republic.

Grandly and gloriously have you and your comrades in arms marched forward to the fulfillment of your high mission, conquering Kentucky, conquering Missouri, conquering Tennessee, opening the Mississippi, smothering the Confederacy, overrunning Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas—forward and onward in your proud career, pushing the rebellion back until now with the grip of three thousand hands upon its vitals, you, warriors and invincible, stand upon the borders of Georgia, ready at the command forward, to finish the work. God be praised for your deeds of heroic valor. God bless particularly, the army of the Cumberland. May a grateful country ever applaud its wonderful achievements.

Of your achievements as a regiment we need hardly speak; it is enough for you to have fought in the immortal Corps of the immortal Thomas at Chickamauga. Whether from this or other counties we have looked upon you one and all as us, and ours. We have marked with pride and gratification your career of glory and renown; among the first to obey the country's summons to arms; you have ever been found faithful to the country, foremost and firmest in the hour of battle, braving danger, braving death—victors on many immortal fields—defeated on none.

Soldiers, we are proud of you; and now, as in after years, it is and will be our pride and pleasure to honor and respect you. And when the war is over, when the rebellion is crushed, when treason is overthrown, when the supremacy of the nation is asserted, when from every hilltop and from every valley in the land our flag, the proud emblem of our nationality shall wave in triumph, honored and revered by all men and all nations; then it will be your highest need, that by your hand these deeds were wrought.

While we welcome you with glad hearts to your homes, we cannot forget your departed comrades left behind. We rejoice at your coming, but sad and broken hearts mourn bitterly the absent ones who sleep in death. From Mill Springs to the mountains of Georgia, upon many glorious fields the green earth hides their dust but not their renown. They have perished, but the nation's heart lives. Their deeds of glory have illustrated

many a desperate field. Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, these are their trophies and shall endure forever.

## VIRGIL E. SHAW.

The leading spirits in the organization of the New Democratic Church thus far have been Messrs. Medary, Olds and Shaw. The two former already enjoy a widely extended notoriety, and their fitness for the work they have undertaken, will be admitted by all. The latter gentleman is not so generally known, and as his praise is destined to be in all the churches, so long as the New Church organization shall abide on the earth, we shall give some account of him and particularly some portions of his history as show the consistency of his connection with the new church movement.

In 1854 he left the democratic party and joined the "Know Nothings," and was by them elected Probate Judge of this county at a time when that party could give office to almost anybody. He made haste to desert the "sinking ship" when the fortunes of that organization waned, and associated himself with the Republican party soon after it was organized. Whatever of influence he possessed, was used to render the party odious to men of moderate views, by reason of his radical abolitionism which he never took care to conceal. His opposition to slavery was not based alone on the political ground which the Republican party took against it, but he took the high moral and religious position of the first Anti-slavery almanacs which were circulated thirty years ago.

It is said that he was quite dissatisfied with Mr. Chase when candidate for Governor, because he refused to answer affirmatively his written interrogatory to the effect "are you in favor of negro equality?"

In the Congressional campaign of 1858 the Republican Central Committee were making arrangements for a series of township meetings throughout this county. Mr. Shaw objected to any other speaker going with him because, he said: "I have a peculiar speech to make and I want to occupy the time." He went to Berne township and delivered his speech, the peculiarity of which was made known the following day, when republicans who heard him, came to town and said that "Judge Shaw's speech must be shorn of its wool or the people of Berne township cannot swallow it." As late as 1860 Mr. Shaw was dissatisfied because Giddings' resolution which condemns the "twin relics of barbarism—Slavery and Polygamy" was not reproduced in the Chicago Platform. Shall we be believed when we assert what is even so, that soon after this Mr. Shaw was found acting with the democratic party. Maintaining a somewhat respectable silence during the campaign of 1860, he was ready by the spring of 1861 to engage with the democratic party in all its multifarious acts of opposition to the Government and constituted authorities. This wonderful transition took place in less than a year. Once incensed at the immorality and irreligion of slavery, he cannot now bear to hear "deliverance" preached to captives, or prayer offered for it; and is clamorous for a church from which all such unpalatable sentiments shall be carefully excluded.

But Mr. Shaw has a religious side somewhat peculiar which it is proper here to notice. In the Spring of 1853 he connected himself with the M. E. Church. Those who attended the Union Prayer Meetings held in the various churches in this city and the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, have heard Mr. Shaw give his reasons for uniting with the church. On more than one occasion he stated that he did not unite with the church because he felt that he needed the benefit of it, but on account of the influence of his example upon others. Whether Mr. Shaw is now desirous for a new church gotten up by his special order because he has become satisfied that such an institution would be beneficial to himself, or because he is still possessed with an inflated idea of the influence of his example, we cannot say.

**Critical Condition of the Confederacy.**  
New York, Jan. 26.—The Post says a gentleman, who has spent several years in Macon, Georgia, recently reached Newark N. J. He declared the rebellion an utter failure. Even the leaders see that success is out of the question, while the common people would greet with delight the restoration of Federal authority. One of the principal bankers of Macon, told him, "Our only hope now is that the Federal army will deliver us from our troubles, for without that intervention we must perish." The utmost destitution prevails everywhere. The conscription is being enforced with pitiless energy, including even gray-haired men.

Slavery, he says, is dead, and this is admitted by nine-tenths of the Southern people. Three years ago, this same man wrote letters in strong terms that the South could not be subdued.

The Union members of the New Jersey Legislature have appointed a committee to draft a memorial indorsing the policy of the President, and recommending his re-nomination.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Sharp musketry firing was heard at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, among the rebels over the Rapidan, near Ely's Ford, supposed to be a concerted attempt to desert, all at once, by a considerable body of men.

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government continue to be brought here by persons from that place.

It is positively stated that removal of gun-making machinery from the Tredegar iron works to Columbia, has been going on for weeks.

The Unionists of Louisiana are trying to have the State elections postponed by the President until after a Convention of the people is held to adopt a new Constitution, and regulate the old State laws recognizing slavery.

Six deserters from the rebel army came into our lines on Wednesday; two of them have been placed on picket. The number for a day or two past has been unusually large.

It is not positively decided that General Rosecrans goes to Missouri, though every indication points to that conclusion now.

General Schofield left yesterday for Knoxville.

The House Military Committee will report a bill to amend the Enrollment act, differing somewhat from that adopted by the Senate. It provides that enrolled persons may, previous to draft, furnish substitutes who are not liable to draft. Any person now in the military or naval service, not physically disqualified, who has served more than a year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not, at the time of substitution, exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute in the troops of the State in which he enlisted.

Drafted persons who pay their commutation by substitutes shall only be relieved from draft in filling that quota, and their names shall be retained on the roll for future draft. Drafted persons exempt for physical disability, whose income exceeds \$1,200, shall pay \$300 commutation money to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Recruits and returning convalescents are daily swelling the ranks of our army, which, if they continue to rush up, will be materially enlarged.

## NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, January 23.—Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Colonel McCallum arrived with one thousand mechanics and laborers, and the work of building the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once.

Supplies accumulating, they commenced issuing rations to-day.

A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by raw recruits from the North and desertion from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning (Monday).

One hundred and fifty rebels deserted to-day.

The rebel army is in its old position at Dalton. It is believed the number is no more than 30,000.

Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the center under guard.

It is positively known that they are killing the best males for subsistence.

General Grant came to the front this morning.

General Judah left for Knoxville to resume command of his old division in the 23d corps.

Surgeon H. S. Hewitt has been assigned by General Grant as Medical Director in the Department of the Ohio, to report to General Foster, in the field.

No demonstrations recently by the rebels.

Guerrillas quiet.

The Sandusky Register furnishes the following account of the "reformed" church, the appropriateness of which will be generally conceded:

1. No political preaching tolerated except for "Peace Democracy."

2. No agitation of the slavery question except in favor of it.

3. No church action in favor of war except was against the Government.

4. No politicians admitted to the church—except Peace Democrats.

5. "The Gospel" only to be preached—that is, the divinity of slavery, the innocence of rebels, and the exceeding wickedness of the "abolitionists."

6. The "salvation of the world," through faith in Christ—except "niggers."

7. Christ came into the world to save sinners—except niggers and abolitionists.

8. "Peace and good-will to men," especially rebels and traitors, but slavery for "niggers," and damnation here and hereafter to Black Republicans and war Democrats.

The Legislature of California and Maryland have endorsed Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The latter, after expressing hearty approval of and pledging co-operation to his Amnesty Proclamation, say:

"The General Assembly declares that the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States is the earnest desire of a vast majority of the people of Maryland."

The California Legislature for Mr. Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Money easy. Atlantic Currency Exchange is at the rate of 45 1/2 premium for gold in New York, legal tenders 65 1/2.

Among a series of patriotic resolutions, before the Legislature, one concludes as follows:

"That the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument elected by Providence to lead the country safely through all its perils, restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found; and that we do most heartily favor his re-election."

## JIM LANE IN CONNECTICUT.

His Views on the Presidential Question.

General Lane made a speech in Waterbury, Conn., on the 28th ult. by invitation, from which we extract:

THREE CLASSES OF POLITICIANS.

There are three sets of opinions to which I desire to call your attention. There are a few—very few—men in the North who seem to be more anxious to destroy slavery than to crush the rebellion. One speech only from that class has been made in Congress.

That speaker declared that he would not vote either men or money, because the Administration would not announce the war an anti-slavery one. Query—Would that class recognize the Southern Confederacy if they would emancipate all their slaves? So far as I am concerned, I would fight this war just as long and just as vigorously without slavery as with it. Had Massachusetts and Kansas raised the standard of rebellion, instead of South Carolina and Virginia, I would have felt it a duty to have pursued the same course toward the former that we have adopted toward the latter. This war, as I understand it, is for the destruction of the government on the one hand, and its preservation on the other. The second class refuse to strike at the rebellion for fear of injuring slavery. Their adoration of the peculiar institution, is stronger than their love of country; this class are called pro-slavery democrats. They have been taught that the road to preferment in this country was in defending slavery, applauding slaveholders, and denouncing the opposite party as Abolitionists, Amalgamists, and negro-equality men. They know in their hearts, that slavery is but a system of amalgamation. They nominated and voted for a man for Vice President of the United States when it was notorious at the time that he was living with a negro woman as his wife. When a gifted Northern Senator was bludgeoned well nigh to death in the Senate Chamber; when outrages were being perpetrated by Slavery against freedom, on the plains of Kansas, so atrocious as to have aroused the Christian world, these miserable toadies were found apologizing for the actors, and excusing their crimes.

The third class are composed of the working body men of the country. The loyal heart of the nation are the unconditional Union men. They have resolved, if it takes the last man and the last dollar, the Government shall triumph.

OLD AGE AND THE SUCCESSION.

I wish it distinctly understood, that the unconditional Union party do not now take the blanket from honest Old Age for the succession, but merely give notice that we have him in training and in good condition; and that, if no accident befalls him between this and the day of the races, that on that day we do intend to trot him out and back him to the extent of our ability against all competitors.

When he was elected his friends expected he would rest on a bed of roses; instead of that he has been devoting himself to his country on a bed of thorns; we propose he shall have an opportunity to remove the thorns that have pierced him and his country, and substitute therefore a bed of peace.

Let well enough alone is the motto of prudent men. If your public servant is faithful, continue him in office. In my opinion, the substitution of any new man would be encouragement to the traitors, and a disturbing element in our foreign relations. I cannot illustrate this view of the case in so few words as by telling an anecdote—one of my colleagues in the Senate, Mr. Nesmith, was at the center of our battle line at Chickamauga when it gave way—he was on a very fast horse, making his best way for Chattanooga, when he heard a voice hallooing, "Will you swap that horse for this one?" "No," responded the Senator, "This is no time for swapping horses." So say the unconditional Union men; we won the race in 1860; although lean and lank, our favorite has shown game throughout, and we propose to stake our bottom dollar on him for the second heat. We have important duties pressing on us at this hour; our gallant army must be re-enforced for the final blow in the spring. I appeal to you to give to the Government your hearty and earnest support.

A Lamentable Case, but Righteous Example.

An incident connected with the administration of Gov. Brough has come to our knowledge that we deem it well for the public generally, and army officers in particular, to be informed of.

A young officer, whose name we need not mention, possessed of a fine education and of superior endowments for usefulness, connected with families of the highest influence and respectability, was seen by the Governor to be in a state of beastly intoxication in the streets of this city. Indignant that the commission and service of Ohio should be thus disgraced, the Governor immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of War, informing him of the facts, and demanding the prompt dismissal of the offending officer. The demand was at once complied with, and he was dismissed in disgrace.

The young man had hardly recovered from his debauch before he saw the announcement of his own dismissal and the cause assigned in full. He was crushed and broken-hearted under the blow. He called upon friends of standing and influence, and begged them, by all that could move the sympathies of manhood, to intercede for him with the Governor, in order that he might be restored, even if only for the privilege of resigning without disgrace.

Friends, in pity for his misfortune, and not without hope of his reformation, waited upon the Governor in company with him. They laid the case before the Governor, with all the possible mitigations that the circumstances would permit. That it was a convivial occasion, that it was the only offense of the kind for many months; the feelings of friends and family, and of a young wife, were urged for a modification of the order. Pledges the most sacred were tendered by the

young officer with streaming eyes and broken heart, to induce the Governor to ask a withdrawal of the order of disgraceful dismissal. His promises of apology and pledges of reform were urged by venerable men of wide distinction in the State. The scene was most solemn and thrilling, and the Governor's sensibilities were touched by the urgent appeals addressed to his compassion. But not so his mind; before which rose the stern sense of duty to the public interests which he had just taken a solemn oath to protect and defend.

Turning, with deep emotion, to the pleading officer, the Governor said to him, firmly but kindly,—"I can not grant your request." He assured him that all his personal feelings were keenly alive to the distress which his misconduct as an officer had involved him in. But assured him that he never could and never would tolerate drunkenness on the part of those under his control to whom public interests and the lives of others were committed. That, for years, as president of a railroad, he deemed it his duty to dismiss at once any man who used strong drink, because such habits were inconsistent with the safety of the lives that might be jeopardized thereby. And much more so did he deem it an imperative duty to dismiss every officer, who, as such, is in charge of public interests and of the lives of the soldiers under their command. He, therefore, could not and would not, even under the pressure of the influence and solicitation of friends whom he most respected and revered, make any modification of the order for which he had asked. And that, moreover, knowing how great had been the mischief and how infinite might be the danger to our armies by reason of officers indulging in intoxicating drink, he had resolutely determined to extirpate the evil by promptly demanding the dismissal of drunken officers from the command of Ohio soldiers.

The case was dismissed; and the young officer, now no longer an officer, departed with his friends. It was indeed a most lamentable case; but who shall say that it was not a righteous example!—an example from which the Ohio public may take courage and the Ohio officers may take warning.—O. S. Journal.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR KETTLE RUN, ON THE ORANGE & A. R. R., January 16th, 1864.

EDS. GAZETTE.—As I am on duty to-night at the bedside of a brother soldier who is ill, I will endeavor to write the dreary hours away by addressing you in behalf of the Lancaster boys of the 12th Regulars. They desire me to return you and those patriotic friends who have been so kind as to send us the Gazette, our sincere thanks for your kindness, as it is a source of great pleasure to us to learn through your columns what is transpiring at home. We noticed in the last number that we received, that you were about to discontinue sending it, on account of the expiration of the time of the subscription. If that time has expired and our patriotic friends do not feel disposed to have it continued, you will confer a great favor on us by sending at least four copies to us, for which we will willingly pay, in order to help support a loyal home paper, and to hear the home news.

I suppose our friends would like to know how we are getting along in this cold weather. We have got good warm quarters, but there is no telling how long we will get to remain in them. I would give a description of them, but it is not necessary when I tell you that Corporal Hafler was in charge of the working party that built them. He is a good workman, and when the quarters were inspected they were pronounced the best in the regiment.

There has nothing transpired to disturb the quietude of camp since we have been here, although there are plenty of guerrillas around, as we hear of their making a dash on the road above or below us every few days, but they have not troubled us yet, and they had better not, if they don't want to meet with a warm reception for the officers and men of the 12th are always on the alert, and ready for duty.

The old regiments are re-enlisting very fast in the Army of the Potomac, and from the number of troops that pass down, the army must be filling up very rapidly.

But I must close, as it is now half past three, and my eyes are getting rather heavy. The boys are all well.

JOSEPH B. GROFF,  
Co. A, 12th Regulars.

Lumber Wanted!

50,000 feet of Walnut and Cherry Lumber, green or dry, from one to six inches thick, wanted immediately, for which the cash will be paid on delivery.

VORYS & BROTHER,  
Shop on the corner of Mill and King streets, near the old Canal Mill.  
Lancaster, January 7, 1864. 3w4i

LOST.—In the Post Office on Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a small Pocket Book, containing about Fifty Dollars in money, some papers among which is a note on Wm. Shurt. The finder will be liberally rewarded on the return of the property to  
L. H. OLDS.

LOST.—On last Saturday, a gold jointed bracelet, with jet circles on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to  
WM. H. SHUTT.

On Saturday evening a special meeting of the Union Central Committee of New York was held, and a series of strong LINCOLN resolutions were unanimously adopted. We give the following:

Resolved, That the popular current which carried Andrew Jackson into a second term was not, at the same relative period, more resistless than that which now sustains and bears onward our eminent President; and history will have warned in vain if political leaders shall fall in submission to the manifest will of the people.

Resolved, That the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the extension of his constitutional away over the revolted States (extinguishing the hope of traitors at home and tyrants abroad,) will forever demonstrate the stability of the American Government and the justice of the American people.

Resolved, That the National Committee be requested to take early action in calling a National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President and Vice President.

A committee of 21 was appointed to make arrangements for a grand LINCOLN demonstration on the 23d of February.

Adam's Express Company.

The Office of this Company has been removed to the Room next to Dr. Waggoner's Office, West of the Market House, where the Agent will be found at business hours.

WILLIAM WHITNEY, Agent.  
Lancaster, January 7, 1864. 3w4i

Valuable Mill for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale the GRIST MILL, situated on Pleasant Run, three miles east of Lancaster in Pleasant township, all in good repair, with two runs of burrs. Terms cash. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, living at the mill.  
Jan. 21—43 3m M. R. HAMMACK.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ to me directed from James Keeler, a Justice of the Peace for Greengarden Tp., Fairfield County, Ohio, I will expose and offer at public sale and entry in the town of Carroll, on the 10th day of February, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the cash and MORTGAGE, taken on the property of the said James Keeler, at the suit of William & Collins and others.  
Jan. 21—43 3m GEO. W. ALLEN, Magt. Const.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, four and one-half acres of the old American farm, four miles Northeast of Lancaster, on the Newark road, and one of the best orchards in the county. Any person wanting a small property will do well to call and examine the place. It is a good stand for a grocery. For further particulars, call on the undersigned.  
Jan. 21—43 3m G. VAN CAMP.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of James Keeler, late of Fairfield county, deceased. Persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present the same duly verified, for the purpose of settling and paying of claims in favor of and against the estate.  
Jan. 14, 1864.—3w42 HENRIETTA GATES, Executor.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST INSURE WITH THE

ATNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

{NET ASSETS JANUARY 1864. \$3,002,556 39.

THE plan and organization of the ATNA, after 25 years of service, has realized the greatest public advantage and success in the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country.

THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of net cash assets, absolute and unimpaired, also a net ONE AND A HALF MILLION, and a list of

NINETY THOUSAND policyholders annually, attest the faith of the people in the benefits of its protection, and reveals their preference. It also insures the highest rate of the premium, and gives assurance that this company is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 LOSS CLAIMS, equitably and honorably adjusted, paying to the insured.

\$16,000,000, manifests the ATNA's force and temper, and proclaims her history and usefulness.

The financial condition of the ATNA is indisputable. For the insured, the ATNA is a word of warning!

A few facts for the People of Fairfield County.

In 1861 a lady of this county was urged to have her dwelling, which was isolated, insured. She approached to danger from fire, before declining to insure. In less than one year thereafter, a single spark set fire to the roof, and entirely consumed the house with all its contents.

In 1862 application was made at this office for insurance on property in an adjoining town, and the rates appearing too high, applicant deferred the matter, but, when too late, he became conscious of this mistake, as he stood by the smoking ruins of his entire property.

Little more than a year ago, an old and very careful farmer was advised to have his home insured. His reply was: "That he never insured, never had and never expected to have losses by fire." A few months ago he suffered to consume his entire crop, and his dwelling and barn were consumed to ashes. Many more similar instances might be cited, but these are sufficient to illustrate how narrow is the line between loss and safety. Insure, Insure, Insure, Compensate, Discharge, all-day Insure, and you cannot do better than.

But I must close, as it is now half past three, and my eyes are getting rather heavy. The boys are all well.

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Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale the farm on which he is now residing, situated in Pleasant Township, five miles east of Lancaster, and six miles north of the town of Carroll, containing 110 Acres.

of excellent land, with a quantity of good timber land; one good dwelling house, two barns, two orchards and a well-kept spring of water on the premises. The farm may be divided to suit purchasers, or sold in one tract. Terms cash.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, living three miles North-east of Lancaster, on the Newark road.  
JAMES HUNTER.  
Nov. 20th, 1863—3w.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Public Sale of Valuable Lands.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of John Griffith, late of Fairfield county, Ohio, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1864,

at the late residence of said deceased, in Clearcreek township, Ohio, for sale to public, certain the Home Farm of said deceased, containing 150 acres of which are in cultivation. The Farm has on it a good Two-Story Brick Dwelling House with Brick Chimney, and a large Barn.

The 27 1/2 Acres, principally in timber, in section 31 of Township 12 North and Range 10 East, of the Home Farm.

Section of sale.—One-third the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and balance in two years with interest on deferred payments which are to be secured by notes and mortgages on premises.

Also at the same time and place will be sold personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Bed and Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Clock, Farming Mill, &c., &c., the terms for which will be cash or notes and mortgages, and for sums exceeding that amount credit of six months on the purchase giving note with approved securities.

Adm'r. of estate of John Griffith, dec'd.  
January 14, 1864.—3w42 1/2

JOHN M. CONNELL

Has resumed the practice of law at his office, West side of the Ohio Square, near the county jail.

W. H. PUGH is, by given to the collection of MARY CLARK.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS, LANCASTER LODGE, No. 110, Jan. 19, 1863. CHAPTER No. 11, G. STEINMAN, Recorder.

July 9, 1863—15

Reward.

HEADQUARTERS 12th DISTRICT OF OHIO, CHATTAUGUE, Ohio, August 16, 1863.

A Reward of \$2500 will be paid to any person or persons who will give information leading to the arrest and delivery of a deserter from the 12th District of Ohio, or to a Deputy Provost Marshal of this District.

GEORGE W. ROBBY, Captain and Provost Marshal.

September 3, 1